## Amusements Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Art Loan Exhibition.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Exhibition.

BLIOU OFERA HOUSE—8—"Orpheus and Eurydice."

CASINO—8—" The Beggar Student."

DALY'S THEATRE—8—"Seven-Twenty-Eight."

GRAND OFERA HOUSE—8—"Friend and Foc."

HAVERLY'S SAN FRANCISCO MINSTEELS.—8—Minstrels.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8.30—"Rajah."

NEW PARK THEATRE—8.—"The Princess Chuck."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—S.—"The Pavements of Parla."

STERTHEATRE—8.—"Hamlet."

ST. STEPHIN'S CHURCH (Basement)—Fair.

THALLA THEATRE—8.—"Therese Krones."

THEATRE COMQUE—2 and 8—" Corielia's Aspirations."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8.—"Storm Beaten."

WALLACK'S THEATRE—8.—"An American Wife."

3D AVANUE THEATRE—8.—"Zillah."

5TH AVENUE THEATRE—8.—"The Glass of Fashion."

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"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK.

Boy always DESKS.

BOOKCASES, CHAIRS, &c., Buitable for ROLIDAY PRESENTS, Manufactured by OFFICE FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.

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## New-Work Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 18.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey, was hanged in Newgate yesterday. === The Crown Prince arrived in Rome. —— Poole, the murderer of Kenney in Ireland, has been refused a reprieve. = The trial of seven Invincibles was begun in Cork. Señor Sagasta has been elected President of the Congress, the lower chamber of the Cortes: Daly was ahead of Garnier last night.

Congress.-In the Senate Mr. Sherman offered a resolution, to lie over, that the Senate proceed to the election of its officers; Mr. Hale introduced three bills relating to the Navy; a message was received from the House announcing the death of Representative Haskell, and after remarks by Mr. Ingalls, a committee was appointed to attend the funeral. In the House the death of Mr. Haskell, member-elect, was announced; Mr. Auderson, of Kansas, made an address of eulogy and resolutions in honor of Mr. Haskell's memory were adopted.

Domestic.—The navigation of the upper Hudson

River was ended by ice forming yesterday. The schooner Mary Ann Hurlbert sank on Lake Superior on Wednesday last and twenty men lost their lives. There was a snowstorm in North Carolina and Virginia yesterday. Professor Evangelinus Apostolides Sophocles, of Harvard College, died yesterday. —— The Secretary of State was informed that an American resident of Rome intends to give the United States land upon which to found an academy of art.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Henry Villard vesterday resigned the presidency of the Oregon and Transcontinental and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Companies. - Corporation Counsel Andrews and President Asten, of the Tax Department. had a hot dispute in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. \_\_\_\_ The cross-examination of Ge eral di Cesnola was continued. ==== George W. Dunn and his wife decided to leave the Windsor Hotel. - The Congregational Club discussed Congregationalism in New-York. \_\_\_\_ The first of the Patriarchs' balls took place. \_\_\_\_ Lane & Son. grain merchants, failed, with liabilities of \$400,-000. == The trial of the De Meli divorce case was begun. - Superintendent Walling said that Justice Murray deserted from the police force during the riots. \_\_\_\_ The preservation of the Adirondack forests was discussed by the Chamber of Commerce Committee. === The trial of Captain Gordon for abduction was begun in Jersey City. = A convict made a desperate attempt to escape from the Newark Jail. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85.39 cents. = Stocks were active and higher, and

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and clear weather, possibly followed late in the day by increasing cloudiness and chances of snow or rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 31°; lowest, 24°; average, 2612°.

It would be well for the city if the Board of Estimate and Apportionment contained more members of the inquiring disposition of the President of the Tax Department. A man who insists on knowing the reason for every demand on the treasury, and must be satisfied that there is ample warrant of law for it, is a thorn in the side of easy-going and careless colleagues and a terror to extravagant and wasteful officials. But though Mr. Asten's popularity in the municipal departments may be diminished by his course, he will have the cordial approval and support of the taxpayers. Go on, Mr. Asten, and get at the bottom of things, even though the Corporation Counsel may rage and the President of the Health Department may get extremely uncomfortable.

The physicians directly interested in the larger medical schools of this city are said to be greatly disturbed at the prospect of the Legislature's passing a law this winter creating a State Medical Board which would have the sole power to issue licenses to practise medicine in this State. They have reason to be disturbed Such a law would not only affect unpleasantly the colleges whose diplomas now give the right to practise, but might be followed by other consequences of a serious kind. It is, indeed, an important question with a great deal to be said on both sides. But if such a Board should established, the physicians of New-York City would have themselves to thank for It. The movement in its favor seems to be largely due to the feeling aroused in the profession by the recent unhappy differences about

Mr. Villard has resigned the Presidency of the Oregon and Transcontinental Company in favor of Mr. Endicott, of Boston, and arrangements to place the company in a more solid financial position are said to have been effected. He the

the medical code of ethics.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company in favor of Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge. The reported changes indicate that in some particulars there were difficulties of which the public had not been advised, and yet the event proves that the time when there seemed to be " no bottom" was, as usual, the precise time for "short" speculators to be most wary. The caution suggested yesterday morning did not appear unreasonable as the day advanced. Mr. Endicott is of the same party that has controlled the Oregon and Transcontinental's property thus far, and no change in the relations of the company with other corporations seems probable.

The special committee of the Chamber of Commerce on the preservation of the State forests heard expert testimony yesterday. Mr. Verplanck Colvin, who for many years has had charge of the Adirondack survey, described the ravages of the lumbermen around the headwaters of some of our most important rivers. They prey not only on public but on private lands, and are spreading wreck and ruin at a fearful rate. Mr. Colvin's statements ought to have great weight, not only with the committee, but with the Legislature, which surely will give this subject careful attention this winter. He will be able undoubtedly to make many valuable suggestions. It is evident that laws merely forbidding the destruction of our forests will not be enough; careful provision must be made for their rigid enforcement. That is an important point in the problem not easily solved.

Interest in the controversy between the police captains and Police Justice Murray is revived by the return of Superintendent Walling to the city. Justice Murray accused the police of blackmail. They accuse him of deserting his post when he was a policeman during the riots of July, 1863. This charge the Justice denounced as an "infamous lie," and declared that Mr. Walling, who was his captain in 1863, would sustain the statement. But, unfortunately, Mr. Walling does nothing of the kind. He says, on the contrary, that Murray did desert his post at the Twentieth Precinct Station, and did not return till the riots were over. Then he resigned. It is impossible to imagine a more unpleasant situation for a police justice than the one Mr. Murray has got himself into. If he once gets out of the scrape, however, he will be likely to observe a discreet silence hereafter in regard to all police records.

WITH ITS MASK OFF.

It is said at Washington that Democratic eyes begin to open. "We have elected a Speaker," said one Southern Democrat, "but have lost the Presidency," But that is a narrow view of the matter. Out of power for a time, the Democratic party had labored to make people forget its nature and purpose. In the election of a Speaker, it was compelled to show something of itself. The real difficulty is that the party is offensive to a majority of the people, no matter which phase of itself it presents. Whatever it did was certain to remind men of much that the party would gladly have had forgotten. To prefer Randallism was to bring to mind a long career of hollow professions and false promises. of trickery and evasion on questions of vital importance. The choice of Mr. Carlisle disclosed the South in full control, with its sleepless sectionalism, its unchanged prejudices and beliefs, its Southern interests and hatreds. The party had a Southern face and a Northern mask, and the mask had long ceased to hide the utter insincerity of professions made to please Northern voters. To wear the mask again would have been disgusting; to take it off was offensive. But the party had to do one or the other.

Having chosen the more candid course, the Democratic party can gain nothing now by dallying. In every part of the country, the election of Mr. Carlisle was hailed by those who want a radical reconstruction of the tariff. If the party does nothing, with him as Speaker, it will justify these people in declaring it incapable or insincere. It can hardly afford to offend them, as it has already offended the friends of the present tariff. Nor can it afford to give business men new reason for believing that it is not competent for the details of legislative duty. That reproach has cost the Demoerats very much already; they can judge what chance they would have in commercial or manufacturing regions, if, after months of anxiety and apprehension, and consequent embarrass ment of industries, they should prove unable to propose any practical modification of the tariff. If that is to be the end, it would have been in finitely wiser and safer for them to elect Mr. Randall and cork up the whole question for two years more. By electing Mr. Carlisle, they have declared their intention to do something; now it remains to see whether they have the capacity even to propose anything. The same difficulty arises with regard to

other questions. The Democrats have been berating Republicans incessantly because the interests of the people, it is alleged, have not been regarded in legislation about railroads, banks, currency, coinage and other matters. Mr. Carlisle has been elected because his opinions on those subjects have been made known by his acts and votes. If there has been any sincerity in these complaints of Democrats, they will now proceed to frame measures embodying their ideas. The Republicans will probably stop such measures, if by them regarded dangerous, in the Senate, and definite issues for the people to consider will thus be made. It may as well be said that this is just what Republicans desire. They believe their course has been wise and right, and want the people to decide between them and those who accuse them of "monopoly," or favoritism, or subserviency to corporations, or disregard of popular interests. They challenge the Democratic party to show wherein it would have change. If it fails, it will show that it is insincere or incapable. If its members of Congress have not the practical capacity to frame a measure, what will be the use of electing another Democratic House? If they have no beliefs or purposes which they dare to embody in practical measures before a Presidential election, what reason will the people have for trusting them?

It is the old story. To sit on the bank and snarl is much easier than to pull the boat up stream. But this country does not want to be governed by a party merely because it can snarl. It wants a party in power that can pull the boat.

TRISH MISCHIEF,

The miscreant who murdered the informer Carey was hanged yesterday, and no sensible man doubts that he deserved his fate. The impertinent representations of the United States Government seem to have been received by the British authorities with much more civility than such intervention would have encountered in Washington, if the case had been the other way; but the answer of Lord Granville was dignified and pointed. It would have been im-

For this humiliating and well deserved rebuke we are indebted chiefly to Mr. Hewitt, and longer. But it is tolerably sure that men will next to the other members of the House of | finally agree when there is a great pile of money Representatives, who had not the courage to to be made by doing so. The worst thing that

resolution, calling upon the President to interfere. Mr. Arthur apparently did not trouble himself much about the Cox-Finerty-Robinson demonstration; but a vote of the House of Representatives he unfortunately felt obliged to regard. Yet it must have been obvious to him, as well as to Mr. Frelinghuysen, to Mr. Lowell, and to the Congressmen themselves, that there was no excuse for his meddling in the matter, and that the British Government would have to tell him so. That the British Government has acted with courtesy is doubtless owing to a compassionate fellow-feeling for a country which, as Mr. Cox says, is "interested" in a large number of Irish voters. And we are not sure but compassionate tolerance is harder to bear than a little resentment. Perhaps one of these days American Con-

gressmen and other officials will awake to the sense that this is an American Government, and that there is a vote still stronger than the Irish vote, in which it becomes them to take a little interest. The Irish influence in questions of an international character is directly hostile to the United States, and it is one of the most serious dangers against which we have to provide. The faction which has been making use of Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Cox and President Arthur is not in the least concerned about the peace, honor and prosperity of this country; it is devoted exclusively to Ireland-and to Irish assassins. We shall not quarrel with any man for loving his native land; but we do not mean that the United States shall be tail to the Irish kite. If Irishmen can establish their independence, all right; let them do it; but they shall not use this Republic as a convenience. The immediate object of at least a considerable party of them is to embroil us with England about their affairs. That is what they shall not do. We have little doubt that their purpose in sending Mr. Pryor to London was to provoke a scene in the courtroom and lay the foundation of an international squabble; and we have no doubt that when they invoked President Arthur's intervention the other day they had less hope of saving O'Donnell than of irritating the British Ministry into an answer which the American people would resent. This scheme was defeated because both Governments understood it. But suppose the President had been a Democrat of the American-Irish pattern, like Mr. Cox ? The plain truth is that, where the real or supposed interests of Ireland are concerned, a large and noisy faction of the naturalized Irish in the United States are disloyal if not treacherous to the adopted country to which they have sworn fidelity; but politicians and newspapers are afraid to say so.

THE FAR-WEST CONTEST. What is the matter among the railroads in the West? Are they in trouble because of poor business, or excessive competition, or are the only wrangling because the prize is so rich that they cannot agree about a division of it? The so-called "authorities" do not agree. One insists that the St. Paul made all the trouble and would hear of no plan of compromise. Another urges that the Union Pacific has been hollow, and cannot stand a bit of competition, and is fighting for existence. A third is clear that railroads have been built at the West out of all proportion to the business done or to be done, and that most of them must "go under." Much smoke means some fire, and the real cause of the Western controversy must be something worth knowing. The lines of the Iowa pool, we all know, get rich by agreeing. Have they now concluded to get bankrupt by fighting, or are they so badly off that bankruptcy has no ter-

rors? The Northwest, Rock Island and Burlington and Quincy had lines across Iowa, agreed to divide the enormous business, were treated impartially by the Union Pacific, with which all connected, and so became enormously rich, The traffic was so large that the St. Paul built across Iowa a line closely parallel with the three others, to get a share of it, and the first mortgage bonds on this part of its line alone amount to over \$17,000,000. On the other branches away into Nebraska to get more and more of the same traffic-to Columbus, and Central City, and Kearney, thus tapping further and further Westward the business which the roads of the Iowa pool had enjoyed in common. This led ito controversies, and then to the comeletion of the Burlington line to Denver, and of he Denver and Rio Grande to Ogden, so that at last the Burlington and Denver roads were able to compete more or less along the whole length of the Union Pacific, and for the traffic is received from or took to the California and Ne cada system of the Central Pacific. For a time there were battles in the Stock Exchange to get the control of the Denver stock; then for a time there were negotiations as to establishment of regular rates. Then the Denver began to cut rates, and the Union Pacific for a time did not respond. But the St. Paul did, by breaking the Iowa pool.

The meaning of this movement is probably uggested correctly in the following remarks of Assistant Superintendent Boyce, of the Rock Island, as telegraphed from Des Moines. After describing the westward movements of the Burlington road, and referring to the common report that the Northwestern had a similar extension in mind m building to Deadwood, he

While they do this, they are perfectly willing to main ain the Iowa pool and draw their pro rata share of the freight carnings arising from connection with the Union Pacifiel at Council Bloffs, and yet pocket every dollar of the earnings of their roads from freight taken in No-braska. They do not harbor for a moment the idea that t was but fair and just, if they had a share of the pool rnings, that they should divide their earnings from freight taken from west of the Missouri River with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and Milwaukee, too, I e latter joined the pool. Do you think that we or the Union Pacific were going to stand such a one-sided ar It takes little effort to read between the lines

here, and to see an intention to force a general division of traffic "from west of the Missouri River." But people do not fight for a division of a traffic that is worthless. They do not go to war for a new agreement, if upon agreement nothing would be gained worth having. All the movements in that whole region, the constant pushing of arms westward, and the vast expenditure of money in that way by strong companies, point to the same conclusion-the traffic is already so great, and is certain to extend so vastly in the future, that the roads are ready to make heavy sacrifices in order to secure as much of it as possible. The trouble is not that the roads are bankrupt. It is not that the business is too thin to amount to anything if divided. It is simply a struggle for as large a share as possible in a rich prize.

This being the case, it is clear that the combatants are all anxious to come to terms whenever they can get without more fighting about what they would be able to get after a longer struggle. They all know measurably what the business is worth, and what fraction of it they possible to employ more suavity and decorum can reasonably hope to get in competition. in telling a friendly nation to mind its own | Hence the moment for agreement may come at the meeting of the Iowa pool, called for to-day, or it may be delayed a week, a month, or

be to have another pushed into bankruptcy. But even then, some sort of agreement would inevitably follow. It is infinitely more likely to all who love their kind can give their best come sooner than speculators lead anybody to expect, and perhaps sooner than they expect themselves.

REFORM NEWSPAPERS.

People who read the professional reform newspapers with implicit faith in the sincerity and public spirit of journals of that class, must be puzzled by the behavior of the sheets in question with respect to the frauds in the Department of Public Works. It is ten days since the first chapter of the exposures appeared in THE TRIBUNE, and since that time a part of the metropolitan press, and the papers generally outside of New-York City, have bristled with comments upon the scandal, and have followed the successive additions to the story with eager interest. But the habitual reformers feign entire unconsciousness of what has happened. There is The Sun, for example, which has been shouting for years that "The rascals must go," and that economy and honesty in office are the only political issues; yet it has taken no notice of the case of Mr. Hubert O. Thompson, unless it referred to Mr. Thompson when it warned the new District-Attorney not to let himself be used for political prosecutions. There is The Herald, which seemed anxious a little while ago to turn all the city departments out of doors; especially the Tammany departments; yet it has not heard of the unbalanced bids by which the taxpayers have been swindled out of millions of money. And there is The Times-

Well, The Times used to be a municipal reformer or nothing; it used to think that the cleaning out of the City Hall was in so special and exclusive a manner its proper mission that it resented rivalry in that good work as an infringement of copyright, and it poured its flood of abuse impartially upon thieves whom it exposed and honest men who took an interest in the exposure. When the Tweed accounts were published, it suited the purposes of The Times to charge Horace Greeley (whom it always defamed and hated) with wishing to suppress them; nevertheless Mr. Greeley, knowing his duty to the public and not caring a great deal about The Times, went on copying the figures day after day from the columns of that paper, as he had done from the outset. But we have not discovered in The Times the slightest intimation of anything wrong in the Department of Public Works. If there is any New-Yorker dependent upon The Times alone for city news, how puzzled that unfortunate person will be some day when he hears that Thompson has been turned out, and his department reorgan-

Is it possible that individual considerations can be more powerful with reform newspapers than the public interests? If that were supposable, we might suspect that The Sun was eager for Republican rascals to go and Democratic rascals to be let alone; that The Herald desired to expose only rascals of the Kelly faction and Aldermen who voted against The Herald news-stands; and that The Times did not care a brass farthing for any frauds which it could not claim the credit of personally discovering. But of course we would not give currency to these injurious suspicions.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE HOSPITALS. THE TRIBUNE prints this morning the annual statement and appeal of the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association. This statement sets forth the aims and scope of the association, and presents a detailed report of what the associated nospitals are doing. In addition to showing what disposition was made of the funds contributed last year, it exhibits the actual \*condition, financial and otherwise, of all the hos pitals in the association, so that the public may form a correct estimate of the work and wants of each, thus putting contributors in the way of making specific designations if they choose to do so. With the approach of the Saturday and Sunday collection for 1883 (which takes place on the last Saturday and Sunday of the year) it hand, the Burlington and Quincy pushed is important that the public who are expected to ake their gifts to this fund should be placed in possession of all the facts, for in these practical and enlightened days all confidence is based on knowledge. This condition of the public mind is fully appreciated by those having this move ment in their charge, and they act upon it accordingly to an extent that cannot fail to secure for them the confidence so essential to the success of so important a movement.

New-York is a rapidly growing city, and there is necessarily a constant increase in the average number of its sick poor. On the other hand, many of the hospitals now find themselves not so well provided as in former years, because of the reduction in the interest from invested funds that has been steadily going forward ever since the crash of 1873. Because of this state of things these charitable institutions, doing in the largest and best sense the charity work of the whole community, find themselves more and more dependent on a general public support. To secure this In the fullest measure from all classes, with the least trouble and inconvenience to the public, is the task which this association has set itself. The machinery for the collection of 1883 is now fairly set up, and the processes by which the work will be done, are all well under way. During the present year some effective preparatory work has been done, especially in respect of what may be called the religious branch of this movement During the past few months personal calls were made upon all ministers whose churches have not heretofore co-operated. As a result of this the association hope the present year to secure collections from nearly 300 churches and synagogues, instead of about 100, as in previous years. It is an altogether admirable feature of this movement that in it all denominational differences disappear in the one desire to do good, and had the association brought about nothing else than this community of interests in people of all shades of belief and, for that matter, non-belief, it would still deserve the thanks of all well-wishers of the race.

From members of the association it is learned that no part of our community is more zealous in its co-operation than our Jewish citizens. They take hold of the work with a genuine enthusiasm, and besides giving in and through their thirty or more synagogues and the trade auxiliary associations in which they are so largely represented, they have brought into the good work nearly all of their benevolent lodges, about 200 in number, divided among such orders as the Free Sons of Israel, Bnai Brith, Kersher Shel Barzel, Brith Abraham, etc. Not only has the movement the indorsement of the grand lodges of these orders, but the work of collecting the contributions is performed through their organized machinery.

Last year the Associated Hospitals treated 10,442 patients. Of this number 7,533 were free patients. To meet this great work nearly half a million dollars is required annually, and of this amount \$263,402 46 is unprovided for, and to this extent the hospitals are absolutely dependent on the good will of the public. In view of this fact their need be urged no excuse either for the existence or the appeal of the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association, and it is to be hoped that its most sanguine anticipa-

pecially as to the coming collection, will be realized. Surely it is a cause to which any and efforts, and to which all can make their offerings, whether from their abundance or from a scanty store.

A NEW USE FOR THE SURPLUS.

A Southern statesman puts forward a plan for disposing of the surplus revenue, which will interest the people of the North. His name is H. H. Carlton, and that he is a statesman in the true Southern sense of the term is proved by the fact that The Atlanta Constitution, in which his views are printed, refers to his "eminent services in the Legislature," and mentions the talk of sending him to Congress from the VIIIth Georgia District. His plan is, in a word, to use the surplus to pay the South for its emancipated slaves. This plan has at least the merit of novelty. He puts his proposition upon the broad ground that there cannot be a real reconciliation between the sections until this is done. He says: To bring about true reconciliation there must be just

restitution. The people of the North have been the beneficiaries of our misfortune. They prospered and grew opulent while we went down amid unparalleled bankruptcy. Then if the North desire and would have true reconciliation, let them consent to a reasonable in demnity for our slave property, unjustly taken from us by force, and the payment of the cotton tax unlawfully levied upon our people. The North has ever held that the Southern States were not seceded States, but were merely in a state of rebellion, and that the war was waged for the restoration of the Union, and that alone. The Union, with or without slavery, was the position o the North, as promulgated by Mr. Lincoln in the Hampton Roads interview, and as often proclaimed in the halls of the Federal Congress during the war. The Union and not slavery was, by the utterances and professions of the North, made the paramount issue of the war. How then can the North justify the taking away of our slaves which were our property, without compensation ! They permitted us to keep jour lands and other property; why hen take away our slave property without just compensation ! But be this constitutional question as it may ustice and true reconciliation require and demand just estitution

Mr. Carlton is in favor of an immediate move ment. The interview continues:

It seems to me a most opportune time, for the Govern ment Treasury is in a most healthy and plethoric condition. Let the restitution be made, and then reconcilia tion, true and genuine, will be speedy and complete. "You really, then, think there is a chance to get pa for our slaves t"

"Oh, yes, I do. This returning sense of justice is inevit ble if we continue as a Union, under the same Constitu tion and same Government. The people of the North will soon see it to be to their best interest, and to the best nterest of the whole country, to consent to this act of ustice on the part of the General Government. The overnment is amply able to do so, and it is a just and egitimate direction to give to a portion of the large sur plus now in the public treasury. I have long thought this would ultimately be done, and have for several year dvised our people to make and keep a register of their We have often said that we have a fondness

for Democratic testimony as to Democratic acts and tendencies. If THE TRIBUNE had said that prominent politicians in the South were in favor of payment for the slaves, and expected to get it, we should have been charged with breeding sectionalism, and stirring up anew the animositie of the war. This can hardly be said of The Atlanta Constitution, which gives more than a column on its editorial page to the statement of Mr. Carlton's opinions, and while it takes care to say that it cannot agree with all of them, vouches for him as "sincere" and "carnest," and declares his views "pronounced, aggressive and definite." It adds that they will "speak for themselves." They certainly do. We leave to the imagination of our readers the picture of Mr. Carlton's Georgia constituents carefully making and hoarding their lists of slaves against the inauguration of a Democratic President in

A dispatch from Paris conveys the thrilling infor mation that Prince Jerome Bonaparte has decided to become a candidate for election to the Chamber of Deputies. This is a decided come-down for Plon-Plon. When last reported he was meditating a return of the empire with himself on the throne. Can it be that his haughty spirit is so broken that he has determined to condone the Republic?

The impression seems to have gone abroad among newspapers of both parties that because the Republican National Committee said nothing in the Con vention call regarding district representation, the directions of the Chicago Convention on that subject were not heeded. The fact is that the whole matter was disposed of at the meeting held nearly a year ago, and under the order adopted then any Congressional District has the right to choose its two delegates at a home convention under but two restrictions: first, that the convention must not be held more than fitteen days before the State Convention for the election of delegates-at-large, and there must be twenty days' notice. No State Convention can be held, except, for local reasons, in the case of Louisiana and Oregon, more than sixty days before the National Convention. The State Conventions must be held, then, next year, after

Trades-unionism is making trouble and threatening bloodshed and arson at Troy. A house full of workmen was saved from destruction by fire, and an attempt to shoot a workman failed, but the temper shown causes apprehensions of an outbreak. The cause is the secret organization for the purpose of depriving men of their freedom to work when they please and at what rates they please. It will have to be recognized, sooner or later, that such conspiracies against the individual freedom of laborers are hostile to social order and public wel-

The Utica Observer is at pains to explain to its readers how an eminent citizen of Kentucky, Mr. Watterson, stands on the tariff issue. The Observer would be better employed if it would tell its readers how the Democracy of this State stands on that issue. But our contemporary probably doesn't know. Indeed, it is doubtful if anybody knows. It will be remembered that the last Democratic State Convention virtually confessed that it did not know by declining to place any kind of a tariff plank in its platform. Perhaps if it should attend a night school this winter New-York Democracy would be able to harvest some views on the tariff by the spring. It certainly ought to have some if it proposes to take part in the next Presidential cam-

The harmonious settlement between the Edgar Thomson Steel Works and the employes, on the basis of a reduction of wages, tends to improve the situation in the iron business. One of the chief causes of prostration in that business hasbeen the unwillinguess of workmen to take any share of the unavoidable sacrifice which reduction in the price of products involves. So long as the trades-unions insist on high wages when business is poor and profits lean, and claim the power to manage the business of employers for them, recovery from depression is necessarily slow.

The recent action of the Board of Aldermen on the provisional estimate for 1884 is a fair illustration of its mischievous tendencies. In their endeavor to secure a larger appropriation for Commissioner Thompson, the Aldermen acted with the same disregard of law that characterizes the Commissioner. By an act of the Legislature no more than \$500,000 car be expended in any one year in repairing the streets, Of course Commissioner Thompson asked for the full amount; but in the provisional estimate the Board of Apportionment allowed only \$342,000. This item the Aldermen increased, at Mr. Thompson's request, to \$500,000; and then they added another amount of \$16,000 for "salaries," to be paid from the same fund, thus increasing the appropriation that much in defiance of law. But as the Commissioner of Public Works is not accustomed to pay much attention to the statute, he did not notice object when Mr. Hewitt introduced his absurd could happen to either of the combatants would tions as to its work in the future, and more esanything wrong in this action of the Aldermen. In

fact, he was present at the time and urged that th

PERSONAL.

Count Gleichen is now making a bust of Mis-Mary Anderson, to be presented to the Princess of Wales.

Mr. A. G. Heaton, the American artist in Paris, is painting a portrait of Miss Wixon (Emma Nevada) as Zora in "The Pearl of Brazil."

There is said to be less formality at the receptions given at the Frelinghuysen mansion than at those given by any other high official's family in Washington; and they are accordingly popular.

Miss Ellen H. Arthur, the President's daughter, is president of the Children's Christmas Club, of Washington, an organization whose object is to provide poor children with food, clothes and toys at the holiday season. Professor Morse, in his last lecture at the Lowell

Institute, Boston, translated a number of mottoes

found on Japanese pottery. Among them were: "Long life; never old"; "The dew if the bamboo makes a very pleasant sound when falling on the leaves below": "The fair wind blows, the branches turn green, and those on the south side blossom." A lady was reproaching Mr. William Warren at a recent reception for going into society so little, 'You ought to let us lionize you a little," she said.

"I never heard of but one man," replied the veteran actor, "who was not spoiled by being lionized." "And who was he!" "Daniel." President Hugh J. Jewett, of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, arrived in this city yesterday from a three weeks' tour in the South for the benefit of his health. His friends say that he has returned home better than he has been for several months.

Lord Tennyson d'Eyncourt will find that if all his comrades in the peerage are not the cotton-spinners for whom a generation ago he expressed such elo quent contempt, it is because—in the cases of some of them-they are engaged in other industrial pur. suits. The most recent noble recruits to the army of trade are Lord Londonderry, who sells coal by the ton, hundred-weight and bushel, and Lord Sudely, who manufactures jam and marmalade.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Deutsch Montagsblatt says that the Princess Dolgourouki, vidow of Atexander II., recently had a personal interview with the present Czar concerning the education of her son, Prince George, Alexander III, wanted the lad to enter M. Katkoff's gymnasium at Moscow, but the royal mother would not consent to this, insisted on retaining for the Prince the private tutors selected by his father, and left the presence of the Czar in a state of great excitement.

Mme, de Vanderfeid, who died suddenly in Paris he other day on hearing of the dangerous illness of a favorite grandchild, was once passionately be-oved by Alfred do Musset. She was very beautiful, and he raved nd wrote poetry about her "glorious black eyes," but she doubted the stability of his love, declined his proposal of marriage, and became the wife of a wealthy Dutchman with whom she lived so happily as never to regret having refused to bear one of the most famous names in French litera-ture. She was fifty-seven when she died, and had lost little of her youthful beauty.

An indirect but important maker of history was Jean Michael Badinguet, a common mason who died ast month at Chantenay, near Paris. He was employed at making repairs in the fortress of Ham when Louis Napoleon was imprisoned there, and he aided the latter to escape by lending him his lothes, his short black pipe, and his name, wearing which, with a board on his shoulder, the future Emperor passed by all the sentries unchallenged. For this Badingnet was thrown into prison, but after the cosp détat Napoleon set him free and granted him a pension out of his private purse. After his release from prison he always went by the name of Rudot, and only at his death was his real identity discovered.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-The President will leave Washington on Thursday for a visit to Brooklyn and Philadelphia. He will attend the annual banquet of the New-England Society in the former city, Friday evening, and the banquet of the New-England Society of Philadelphia on Saturday. He will return to Washington by Sunday and spend the Christmas holidays in this city. Secretary Chandler and probably other members of the Cabinet will accompany the President.

Wyshington, Dec. 17.-Mr. John C. New, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, left Washington tonight for Indianapolis, where he will spend the holidays. Secretary Folger is still confined to his house by sickness and is not expected at the Treasury Department before the latter part of the week. Assistant Secretary French will continue to act as Secretary in the meantime. HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 17 .- Sir Charles Tupper

has arrived here from England, and has left for Ottawa.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

WHAT THE RIOT IS ABOUT. H. H. Mason, Clerk United States Circuit Court .- I've

een studying the Metropolitan Museum suit on my owa hook, and I've found out what all this fuss and feathers is about. That's it (showing something looking like a plaster cast, about six inches high, of Venus with a mirror, a broken nose, several missing fingers and No. 22 sandals). That's all there is of it. The figure 1 No. The mirror. (Indicating a small object about the size of a nickel, which Venus was evidently trying to hide under her left arm as if ashamed of it.) "When did she get that !" That's the momentous question this court and jury are trying to determine. Everybody swears it is a mirror, but it looks to me very much more like one of the old canteens we used to carry in our campaigning twenty years ago, cometimes filled with water, but oftener with commissary whiskey. . . Oh! the newspaper reports give no real idea of the trial here. The question of accuracy came up a few days ago, and it was conceded that THE TRIBUNE had the fullest and best report. When will it be finished † Oh! some time this year, I think.

MORE PROMISES. Peter B. Olney, District Attorney.-The papers seem to

think it a foregone conclusion that because I am a political friend of officials I will not prosecute them if guilty of a They will see that I will do my work when I find what is

WARDE'S NEW PLAY.  $J.\ E.\ Eddy.-$ Of course all the uptown managers tell

Stevens and Murtha they cannot make the New Park Theatre pay. Well, these same managers took the old Stadt in the Bowery when it was a barn and transformed it into the Windsor, and for four years and more produced nothing that was not financially successful. They are shrewd business men, and with the same policy which they pursued at the Windsor will make their new theatre as suc essful. Of course they must seek new patrons, though of the same class as they had in the Bowery. . . . The author of Fred Warde's new play of "Miletius" is one of the editors of Life, the new comic success in this city It is full of fine sets, and some scenes require a hundred and fifty people.

HOW POLICEMEN GET TO HEAVEN. Police Captain Alexander S. Williams.—I hope for the credit of the department that Conroy will be hung-Then he will go to heaven. It is the only way a policeman can ever get there.

UNDERGROUND WIRES. John D. Townsend .- While the lawyers and elec-

trical experts have been disputing over the question whether underground wires are practical for electric lighting, a Philadelphia company has made a successful application of the principle. The difficulty in the use of the underground wires is not in the principle itself so much as in the absence of all principle in the authorities who can grant permission to lay the wires. Companies with much money but no correct system of insulated wires can get permission to encumber the streets with unsightly poles or tear up the pavements at any time they choose; while a struggling company with little money but a correct system must go where there are no gas com panies, or where there are honest officials, before they can

even make a test. BROOKLYN THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Manager McConnell, Brooklyn Theatre.—The sale of seats for the Irving week began Friday. Speculators were on hand the night before waiting for the opening with over \$3,000 on their persons. Irving will play in Brooklyn to \$20,000. If we had the capacity the receipts could be doubled. . Irving and Miss Terry dined with Mr. Beecher the Sunday they were at Plymouth Church. So I am told. . . The big melodramas like "In the Ranks," "Romany Rye," play to larger money than the lighter pieces like "Cheek" and "Samuel of Posen," but they are not more profitable to the manager, because the cost so much more to mount and for the travelling expenses of the company. I shall put on a piece for trial this spring with a view to sending out a company next fall if